

# Bulletin

OF THE

## INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE\*

### National Labour Legislation

#### 1. LAWS AND ORDERS

##### I. United States of America

An Act to regulate the immigration of aliens to, and the residence of aliens in, the United States. 1st/5th February, 1917. (No. 301, 64th Congress ; H.R. 10384.)

##### II. Austria

*Gesetz betreffend die Abänderung einiger Bestimmungen über die Unfallversicherung der Arbeiter.* Vom 21. August, 1917. (Reichsgesetzblatt 1917, Nr. 363, S. 963.)

Act to amend certain provisions relating to the accident insurance of workers. (Dated 21st August, 1917.†)

##### III. Netherlands

*Besluit van den 21sten Augustus 1916, tot intrekking van het Koninklijk besluit van 27 Juni 1913 (Staatsblad Nr. 317), gewijzigd bij Koninklijk besluit van 20 April 1914 (Staatsblad Nr. 185) en tot vaststelling van een algemeenen maatregel van bestuur, als bedoeld bij de artikelen 6 en 7 der Veiligheidswet.* (Staatsblad Nr. 418.)

Decree to repeal the Royal Decree of 27th June, 1913† (Staatsblad Nr. 317), as amended by the Royal Decree of 20th April, 1914 (Staatsblad Nr. 185), and to issue general administrative regulations in pursuance of §§6 and 7 of the Safety Act. (Dated 21st August, 1916.\*\*)

\* In order to make up arrears of the English Edition promptly, it has been decided to omit all the notes on Laws and Orders which appear in Nos. 6-7 and 11-12 of the German Edition, and to print only the titles of most of the Laws and Orders appearing in Nos. 8-10 of that edition.—ED.

† The text of this Act is printed in the German Edition of the BULLETIN, Vol. XVI., p. 160.

‡ Extract E.B. IX., p. IX., p. 232, No. 16.

\*\* Those provisions which are the same as in the old Decree are omitted.



## [EXTRACT.]

## PART I.—GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Workrooms in factories and workshops are differentiated and referred to in this Decree as follows :

1. Injurious, by which are understood the following, subject to the provisions of II., B. :

*Class C.*

Workrooms in which there are disseminated, as a rule, dust or vapours which may have a poisonous effect by reason of their properties, such as acrolein . . . benzol and homologues, bromide of methylene, phenol . . . picric acid, tetrachlorethane, tetrachloride of carbon. . . .

*Class M.*

Workrooms where, in consequence of the use of an oven, a high temperature is generated, such as : bread, biscuit and cake bakeries, confectionery works, muffle-furnaces (Moffelijen), earthenware, porcelain and tile works, enamelling works.

## PART II.—CONDITIONS PRESCRIBED FOR FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS IN VIRTUE OF §6 OF THE SAFETY ACT.

1.—*The height of workrooms and the free air space required for every worker in relation to the height of the workrooms.*

2. (1) In pursuance of the provisions contained in §§3-7 (inclusive), the following regulations shall apply :

(a) [The same as §2 (1) (a) of the old Decree.\*]

(b) [The same as §2 (1) (c) of the old Decree.]

(c) [The same as §2 (1) (d) of the old Decree.]

(2) The provisions contained in §§3-7 (inclusive) shall not apply to open sheds or other structures of which more than one-sixth of the wall surface is open.

3. (1) [The same as §3 of the old Decree.]

(2) Where a workroom of the kind contemplated in the first Sub-section was in use as such before 1st October, 1916, in calculating the free air space of the workroom taken as a whole, as well as of any portion of the said room of more than 1.80m. in height the portions less than 2m. in height shall not be taken into account. In other cases portions less than 3m. in height shall not be taken into account.

4. (1) [The same as §4 of the old Decree.]

(2) Where a workroom of the kind contemplated in the first Sub-section was in use as such before 1st October, 1916, in calculating the free air space of the workroom taken as a whole, as well as of any portion of the said room of more than 1.80m. in height, the portions less than 2m. in height shall not be taken into account. In other cases portions less than 2.50m. in height shall not be taken into account.

5. (1) [The same as §5 of the old Decree.]

(2) The provisions of the second Sub-section of §4 shall apply.

6. (1) [The same as §6 of the old Decree, with the words " or Class M. added after the words " Class K, 6."]

(2) The provisions of the second Sub-section of §4 shall apply.

\* See E.B. IX., p. 236.



7. (1) Injurious workrooms forming part of a factory or workshop in which 10 or more persons are usually present shall have a free air space for each worker of at least 7 cub. m., at least 2.80 cub. m. of which shall be over 1.80m. in height.

(2) Injurious workrooms forming part of a factory or workshop in which less than 10 persons are usually present shall have a free air space for each worker of at least 6 cub. m., at least 2.40 cub. m. of which shall be over 1.80m. in height.

(3) In calculating the free air space of a workroom taken as a whole, as well as of any portion of the said room of more than 1.80m. in height, the portions less than 2m. in height shall not be taken into account for the purposes of this Section.

## 2.—Lighting.

8 and 9. [The same as §§8 and 9 of the old Decree.]

10. (1) [The same as §10 (1) of the old Decree with the opening phrase. "In factories and workshops . . . 1st January, 1897" omitted.]

(2) In the case of workrooms which were in use as such before 1st October, 1916, the requirements of the first Sub-section shall only apply in so far as their observance is possible. If, in such rooms, it should not be possible to provide the light openings required, the workroom shall be sufficiently lighted by electricity, or if any other artificial light is used, the products of combustion thereby arising must be conducted out of the room.

11—14. [The same as §§11—14 of the old Decree.]

## 3.—Prevention of Fire Generally.

15—24. [The same as §§15—24 of the old Decree.]

4.—*Prevention of fire in places where there exist volatile liquids the flash-point of which, determined by the Abel-Pensky apparatus, is below 21°C., and which may develop vapours, forming explosive mixtures with atmospheric air.*

25. [The same as §25 of the old Decree.]

26. (1) [The same as §26 of the old Decree.]

(2) This Section shall not apply in respect of alcohol.

27. In the workroom, covers shall be available at suitable places and in a sufficient number for closing the vessels, vats and apparatus in which the liquids, other than alcohol, are contained, in addition to fireproof cloth covers. In addition, a quantity of sand must be at hand, equivalent to the quantity of liquids present, as well as a suitable shovel. Notwithstanding, the quantity of sand shall in no case be required to exceed 1 cub. m., and shall never be less than 0.025 cub. m.

28. (1) The dissemination of vapours from the aforesaid vessels, vats or apparatus, shall be prevented or arrested as far as possible.

(2) and (3). [The same as §28 (2) and (3) of the old Decree.]

(4) Electric sparks must be prevented as far as possible where wool, silk or other fibrous substances are treated with liquids.

29. (1) The liquids must only be kept in factories and workshops in such a place and manner as to avoid the risk of explosion as far as possible.

(2) Liquids which will not mix with water at all or not in all proportions, such as ether, benzine, benzol, bisulphide of carbon, or compounds containing one or more of these liquids, such as rubber solutions, collodion, paints and coatings for ships, shall, in so far as nothing to the contrary is contained in the third and fourth Sub-sections, always be stored in :



- (a) closed metal cans or drums of a maximum content of 10 litres
- (b) metal casks or barrels containing at least 70 and at most 300 litres ;
- (c) underground tanks
- (d) tanks above ground.
- (3) Ether and bisulphide of carbon and compounds containing one of these substances may, in addition to the methods prescribed in the second Sub-section, be stored in :
  - (a) glass bottles closed with stoppers each separately enclosed in a strong basket provided with handles ;
  - (b) closed, thick and sufficiently strong metal vessels of suitable construction and of any size, provided that adequate attention is paid to the extent of the liquid in filling them.
  - (4) Paints and coatings for ships may, in addition to the methods prescribed in the second Sub-section, be stored in metal vessels of any size.
- 30. When storing more than 50 litres of the liquids mentioned in the second Sub-section of §29, in metal cans or drums, in bottles covered with basket-work or in vessels that may be used in pursuance of the third Sub-section under (b), or the fourth-Sub-section of §29, the following rules shall be observed :
  - (a) The said cans, drums, bottles or vessels must be kept in one or more storeplaces (kuis), above ground and outside any building, and constructed of reinforced concrete or masonry, provided with one or more doors and ventilation openings in the side wall on the ground and on the top, which must be fitted with Davy gauze, or in one or more watertight pits made in the ground of fireproof material, provided with one or more covers and at least two ventilation pipes separated from each other as widely as possible, beginning 5cm. above the ground and the top openings of which must be at heights differing by at least 0.50m.
  - (b) The doors and covers must be fireproof and so constructed that in opening and shutting no iron strikes or rubs on iron or stone, which might give rise to sparks.
  - (c) No storeplace or pit shall contain more than 24 cans or drums of 10 litres contents each, or such number of bottles covered with basket-work or so many vessels that the total contents thereof exceed 200 litres in the case of the liquids mentioned in the third Sub-section of §29, or 400 litres in the case of paints and coatings for ships. The cans, drums, bottles and vessels shall not be placed on top of one another. No pit shall be more than 0.50m. deep.
  - (d) The ground around every storeplace above ground must be such that within a distance not exceeding 2m. there is sufficient space to take all the liquid stored there.
  - (e) Every storeplace or pit shall be at a distance of at least 1m. from fences or buildings, unless the fence or the wall of the building is fireproof and there is no door, window or other opening on the side of the pit or storeplace within a distance of 2m. measured horizontally. In addition, the places where the liquids are stored must be so arranged that nothing prevents adequate ventilation. If the place is enclosed on all sides by thick walls or fences more than 3m. high, the floor-space must amount to at least 6 sq.m. in every such place or pit.
  - (f) Unless the storing place is in an enclosure accessible only to the staff whose duty it is to handle the liquids, there must be around each storeplace or group of storeplaces, at a distance of at least 2m., a trellis-work



fitted with strong iron gauze, or else a sheet-iron fence, unless fences or walls make this impossible or unnecessary. The said trellis-work or the said fence shall be at least 2m. high, and the space within shall be accessible only by means of a door, closed and kept locked as long as there is no need to enter the said space.

(g) Within the trellis-work, fence or enclosure no open fire and no artificial light, unless completely insulated, shall ever be used; moreover, no highly inflammable substances other than the liquids named in the second Sub-section of §29 shall be stored there.

(h) Bisulphide of carbon shall not be kept in the same storeplace or pit with other liquids.

(i) Near the storeplaces, in a suitable position, a quantity of sand of at least 25 cub. m., with two suitable shovels, shall be kept.

31. In addition to the manner prescribed in §30, liquids kept in metal cans or drums, in bottles covered with basket-work or in the vessels contemplated in that section may also be stored in buildings used exclusively for that purpose and sufficiently isolated and without upper floors, provided that the following rules are observed:

(a) The buildings must be constructed of fireproof material and provided with the necessary ventilation openings at various heights and on different sides. They must be properly secured against being struck by lightning.

(b) Each building must be surrounded by a watertight dam of sufficient height so that the space inside could contain all the liquid.

(c) The building must stand in an entirely enclosed plot of ground exclusively devoted to the storage of the liquids.

(d) The walls and roof must be so constructed that the rooms are kept cool.

(e) Bisulphide of carbon shall not be stored in the same building with other liquids.

32. Where the liquids named in the second Sub-section of §29 are kept in casks or barrels the following rules shall be observed:

(a) The storing place must be at least 3m. from the boundary of the undertaking (erfscheidingen). In addition, they must be at a distance of at least 5m. from inflammable fences and buildings, unless—

(1) the wall of the building is fireproof and there is no opening in the side of the storeplace, or

(2) the building is fireproof and forms part of the factory or workplace and there is no fire or any artificial light not completely screened.

(b) The casks or barrels must be kept either in a hole dug in the ground or in a room surrounded by a watertight dam, which hole or space can contain all the liquid kept.

(c) The casks must be protected by a fireproof roof from the heat of the sun.

(d) Unless the storeplace is in an enclosure accessible only to the staff whose duty it is to handle the liquids, there must be round the dam or hole, at a distance of at least 3m. from the casks, a trellis-work fitted with strong iron gauze or else a sheet-iron fence. The trellis-work or fence must be at least 2m. high, and the space within must be accessible only by a door closed and kept locked as long as there is no need to enter the said space.

(e) [The same as §30 (g) above.]

(f) Near the storeplace, in suitable position, a quantity of sand of at least 1 cub. m., with two suitable shovels, shall be kept.



(g) Unless pipe lines are fitted for the purpose, the liquid shall be removed from the storeplace to other parts of the factory or workshop in metal cans or drums containing not more than 10 litres, and suitable utensils for pumping or syphoning into other vessels shall be available.

(h) If the storing place holds more than 400 litres of liquid, the emptying or filling of a cask or barrel shall only be done in an entirely separate and fireproof part of the place used for storing.

(i) The place where the liquid is pumped or syphoned or otherwise emptied out from or poured into other vessels, must be such that it can be properly ventilated.

33. Where liquids named in the second Sub-section of §29 are kept in underground tanks the following rules shall be observed :

(a) the tanks must be solidly constructed and fitted, and so that no metal can come into contact with them ; they must be covered by at least 50cm. of earth.

(b) [The same as §33 (b) of the old Decree.]

(c) [The same as §33 (c) of the old Decree.\*]

34. Where liquids named in the second Sub-section of §29 are kept in tanks above ground, the following rules shall be observed :

(a) the tanks must be solidly constructed and fitted, be sufficiently strong and properly protected against lightning, from any undesirable stress, and the dissemination of fumes both on changes of temperature and in filling and emptying.

(b) The tanks must be at a distance of at least 50m. from wooden buildings and storeplaces for inflammable materials liable to give off sparks when burning and at least 25m. from chimneys. There must never be any fire or artificial light, unless entirely isolated, within a distance of 25m. from the tank.

(c) The pipe-lines and fittings for the conveyance of the liquids must ensure a simple and safe means of conveyance and must offer adequate guarantees against leakage.

(d) In so far as means are available in practice for the prevention of fire and explosion, these shall be made use of.

(e) The tanks, either each separately or in groups, shall be placed in a pit or surrounded by a wall within which pit or enclosure there is sufficient room for all the liquid stored.

(f) Unless the tanks are in an enclosure entirely shut off and carefully watched, there shall be fitted on or round the dam or round the pit trellis work provided with strong iron gauze or a sheet-iron fence. The trellis work or fence must be at least 2m. high and the space enclosed must be accessible only by a door closed and kept locked so long as it is not necessary to enter the place.

5.—*The prevention of fire through electric wiring and apparatus.* [§§35-75]  
[§§35-75 are practically the same as §§35-75 of the old Decree.]

6.—*The prevention of accidents in case of fire.*

[§§76-78 are the same as §§76-78 of the old Decree.]

79. (1) If a portion of the passage-way referred to in the first Sub-section of §78 under (b) and (c), or of the ways referred to in the second Sub-section of the said Section, is formed by stairs, and if the workrooms were first used on or after 1st January, 1897, the said stairs, unless they are outside the building in the open air, shall be lined on their undersides and sides with fire



proof material, and—if the workrooms were first used on or after 1st October, 1916—they shall always be enclosed by walls of stone or other fireproof material. The other portions of the said way or ways shall be so arranged as to offer every guarantee for persons to leave the building in safety; in particular, the windows passed by stairways outside the building must be closed with wired glass.

(2) The material with which stairs are covered in accordance with the first paragraph must—if they are not enclosed by walls as there provided—be non-conducting as well as fireproof. It shall not be necessary to line the stairs with fireproof or non-conducting material if they are themselves constructed of such material and the supports and steps are close and fitted together.

80. (1) [The same as the first paragraph of §80 of the old Decree, down to the words "emergency stair."]

(2) The entrances to the passage-way required in the first Sub-section must be indicated clearly on the workroom side by the words "Emergency exit."

81. [The same as §81 of the old Decree.]

82. (1) (a) [The same as §82 (1) (a) of the old Decree.]

(b) If there are more than 100 persons in the workplace, or if the number of persons remaining in it added to the number of persons who must go through it in order to reach the ground outside the building exceeds 100.

(2) [The same as §82 (2) of the old Decree.]

(3) If the floor of a workplace contemplated in the first Sub-section is more than 3m. above the surrounding ground, §79 shall apply to one of the passage-ways there contemplated.

83. (1) [The same as §83 of the old Decree.]

(2) [The same as §84 of the old Decree with the reference to §§78-83 replaced by a reference to "the first Sub-section of §78," and the reference under (a) to §83 replaced by a reference to "the first Sub-section."]

84. (1) [The same as §85 of the old Decree.]

(2) [The same as §86 of the old Decree, omitting the reference to §85.]

85 and 86. [The same as §§87 and 88 of the old Decree.]

#### 7.—*Dressing-rooms, lockers and eating-rooms.*

87. [The same as §89 of the old Decree.]

88. (1) [The same as §90 of the old Decree, with "§87" substituted for "§89."]

(2) These rooms shall not form part of the injurious workrooms contemplated in §87, nor of eating-rooms.

89. [The same as §91 of the old Decree.]

90. (1) In the case of workers employed in an injurious workroom named in Class A, Nos. 1 to 16 inclusive, and No. 18, Class B, Class C, Class D, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Class E, Class F and Class L of §1, as well as of workers employed in the furnace-room of a glass factory, if such workroom forms part of a factory or workplace in which 10 or more persons are usually present, there shall be available for use during meal times and where the workers can take food when in the factory or workplace, a suitable eating-room, properly arranged and lighted, which shall be kept clean and adequately warmed in cold weather. This room shall not be used at the same time as, or communicate directly with, an injurious workplace belonging to one of the class named in this Section or the furnace-room of a glass factory, nor shall it be used as a store-room.



(2) Similarly, an eating-room as prescribed in the first Sub-section must be provided in a factory or workshop in which 10 or more persons are usually present, when workers are employed there who cannot, in consequence of the position of the factory or workshop in relation to their homes, in conjunction with the arrangement of the hours of work or rest, take their principal meal at home, or who cannot leave the factory or workshop for a long enough time for the purpose in consequence of the requirements of the work.

91. [The same as §93 of the old Decree, with the word "injurious" inserted before the word "workroom" in the last line.]

92. [The same as §94 of the old Decree, with references to §§90 (1) and 91 substituted and the following sentence added—

"Section 90 (2) shall likewise not apply when such a place is available where the workers here contemplated can take their principal meal."]

#### 8.—Privies.

[§§93-99 are the same as §§95-101 of the old Decree.]

### PART III.—REGULATIONS WITH WHICH THE OWNERS OR MANAGERS OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS MUST COMPLY IN PURSUANCE OF §7 OF THE SAFETY ACT.

#### 1.—Requirements relating to cleanliness.

[§§100-108 are the same as §§102-110 of the old Decree.]

109. (1) In a factory or workshop where the workers are exposed to great heat, dust or dirt, there must be provided for them, separate for the two sexes, suitably arranged lavatories situated within the building.

(2) The number of washing appliances must be at least one for every 10 of the workers named in the first Sub-section, who have the same times for rest and meals, if the dust or dirt is not of a poisonous nature and can be easily removed, and in other cases at least one for every five workers.

110. In every lavatory there must be a sufficient quantity of running water, clean and where necessary heated. It must be possible for the used water to run away. Soap and towels, and, where necessary, nail-brushes, must be provided in sufficient quantity, for each lavatory.

111. In a factory or workshop where there are workers whose work, from its nature, involves bodily uncleanness extending beyond the head and hands, in addition to the lavatories named in §109, properly arranged and equipped baths must be provided for them in sufficient quantity at the rate of not less than one for every 20 or lesser number of such workers.

112. [The same as §116 of the old Decree.]

#### 2.—Maintenance of a bearable temperature and ventilation.

[§§113-123 are the same as §§118-128 of the old Decree.]

124. (1) In every workplace adequate arrangements must be made to ensure the proper influx of fresh air and the removal of impure air, while avoiding injurious draughts. In any case, in every workroom where proper ventilation is not ensured by mechanical means, the total area of the openings connecting directly with the open air must amount to at least 5 sq.dm. per person and not less than 40 sq.dm. altogether, not including the door openings used for entering the workrooms.

(2) At least one-third of the openings required in the first Sub-section must be situated at a height of more than 1.80m. above the floor, or where this is not possible they must be in or so close as possible to the upper limit of the workroom. This part of the openings must open independently of the remaining parts.



125. (1) During the breaks for rest the workrooms must be continuously aired as far as possible by opening the openings named in §124.

(2) During working hours care must be taken to ensure adequate ventilation by a suitable use of the openings named in §124 and mechanical apparatus.

3.—*Injurious or noxious fumes and gases; dust.*

[§§126–131 are the same as §§129–134 of the old Decree.]

4.—*Prevention of accidents caused by machinery, parts of machinery, driving gear, means of conveyance, utensils, by falling or by falling articles, by solid, liquid or gas-producing substances which are corrosive or explosive or which have a high temperature.*

[§§132–148 are practically the same as §§135–151 of the old Decree.]

149. (1) When using fast or loose belt pulleys in connection with a machine or a group of machines which are dangerous if brought into operation unexpectedly, if no other adequate measures are taken to obviate this danger, the loose pulley shall be fitted on a separate spindle or box, entirely independent of the driven or driving shaft, if such loose pulley is fitted:

(a) and (b) [The same as §152 (1) (a) and (b) of the old Decree.]

(2) [The same as §152 (2) of the old Decree.]

[§§150–183 are the same as §§153–186 of the old Decree.]

184. [The same as §187 of the old Decree, with the “§186” replaced by “§183.”]

185. Every pipe or tank in which there is steam or hot liquids must be suitably protected as far as is necessary in order to prevent any part of a person's body from coming into contact with it.

186. Every pipe or tank in which there is liquid or gas, the escape of which would involve danger, must be protected from damage as far as necessary.

187. In the case of all work involving danger of accident caused by solids or liquids which are corrosive or of a high temperature, proper protective appliances must be provided for the use of the workers, and care must be taken to ensure that the workers shall use them so long as this is necessary.

[§§188 and 189 are the same as §§190 and 191 of the old Decree.]

190. Apparatus in which acetylene is produced must be constructed and provided with safety appliances in such a way as to avoid the escape of gas, as far as possible, except through an exhaust pipe to the open air.

191. The apparatus mentioned in the preceding Section, unless it is movable plant used temporarily in a factory or workshop for the autogenous cutting or welding of fixed objects or objects difficult to move, shall be set up in the open air or outside any workplace, in a well-ventilated room, used exclusively for such apparatus, at such a distance from open fire or other than well isolated artificial light that there is no danger of explosion in the event of any escape of gas.

[§§192 and 193 are the same as §§192 and 193 of the old Decree.]

5.—*Prevention of accidents by electric mains and apparatus.*

[§§194–231 are approximately the same as §§194–231 of the old Decree.]

6.—*The provision of assistance in case of accidents.*

[§§232–236 are approximately the same as §§232–236 of the old Decree.]

7.—*The provision of opportunities for escape in case of fire.*

237. In factories and workshops where the stairs, ways and exits prescribed in Division 6 of Part II., either in view of the construction or the position of the building or of the workplaces or of the materials in the building, fail to



ensure sufficiently that in case of fire the workers will be able to reach the ground outside the building in safety, a sufficient number of suitable safely accessible windows, doors or openings must be properly arranged, so as to serve as emergency exits. It must be possible to reach the surrounding ground outside the building in safety along these emergency exits, either directly or through or over neighbouring buildings. As far as necessary the following measures shall be adopted to this end :

(a) A sufficient number of fire-stairways or fire-ladders, which can be used with safety and which make it possible to reach the surrounding ground outside the building, must be provided in suitable places ;

(b) a sufficient number of appliances of a sufficiently safe construction by means of which several persons at once can be let down safely from an upper floor to the surrounding ground, must be provided and kept in a good state of repair.

8.—*The prevention of poisoning, infection and industrial diseases.*

238. (1) In injurious workplaces named in Class D of §1 and in workplaces where materials liable to putrefaction are manufactured or prepared, the floor must be so constructed that it can be disinfected. Whenever there is danger of infection, the place must be properly disinfected.

(2) In injurious workplaces named in Class D, Nos. 5 and 6, of §1 the walls must be whitewashed or covered with glazed tiles to a height of at least 1.20m.

239. (1) In a factory or workshop where there are workers employed in injurious workplaces named in Classes A, B, C, D, E, F, H, K, Nos. 2, 3 or 4, and L of §1, suitably arranged washing facilities within the building must be provided for the workers, separate for the two sexes.

(2) The number of washing appliances must be at least one for each five workers named in the first Sub-section who have their breaks for rest and meals at the same time. There need, however, be only one such appliance for every 10 workers if they work exclusively in the injurious workplaces named in Classes H or K, Nos. 2, 3 or 4, of §1.

(3) Sections 110, 111, 112 shall apply.

240. In a factory or workshop where there are workers employed in injurious workplaces named in Class A, Nos. 1 to 14 inclusive, 16, 17 and 18, Class B, Class D, Nos. 3, 4 or 5, Class E or Class L, of §1, each worker whose clothes or hair are liable to be dirtied or contaminated by injurious materials, must, as far as necessary, be provided on the first workday of each week, or more often if necessary, with a marked and properly washed and dried overall and head covering reserved exclusively for his use, which shall be worn at work on that day and the following workdays.

241. In cotton and linen weaving mills the covers must be so arranged that the thread cannot be sucked through.

242. Bottles, cans, crocks, pots, drums and casks which contain paints, varnishes or coatings containing poisonous lead-compounds or poisonous organic liquid solvents, must be labelled with a clear and conspicuous notice showing that they contain poisonous materials.

243. In the case of occupations in which the workers are exposed to the injury to health indicated under (a), (b) and (c), the protective appliances named thereunder must, as far as necessary, be available, and care must be taken to see that the workers make use of them :

(a) against the injurious effects of flame in autogenous welding and cutting : proper means of protecting the eyes ;



(b) against the skin coming into contact with substances having an injurious effect thereon : proper hand and arm coverings.

(c) against the inhaling of poisonous or corrosive fumes, gases or dust : proper breathing apparatus, helmets or respirators.

244. No food shall be taken in a workplace named in Class A, Nos. 1-16 inclusive, and 18, Class B, Class C, Class D, Nos. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7, Class E, Class F and Class L, of §1, nor in the furnace-room of a glass factory.

245. No injurious workplace shall be used as a sleeping-room either during or outside working hours.

9.—*Presence in rooms with a high or low temperature, or where injurious fumes, gases or dust are evolved or where there is a danger of poisoning.*

246. The Chief Inspector of Labour for the district may issue requirements concerning the time during which persons may remain in

(a) ovens, kilns, drying stoves, drying apparatus, steam boilers, warm chambers of sugar factories or other more or less enclosed rooms where there is a temperature of more than 32° Celsius ;

(b) rooms where owing to artificial cooling the temperature is less than 70° Celsius ;

(c) workplaces named in Classes A, B, C and G, Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of §1, from which injurious fumes or gases or dust are not completely drawn off ;

(d) rooms in which white lead is prepared or poisonous lead compounds are handled in powder form or in which paints containing lead are chipped or scraped off from painted surfaces ;

(e) rooms in which glaze for pottery is prepared, ground, sifted, mixed or glazed or put on to objects, if such glaze contains more than  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of its weight in a dry condition in a form other than sulphide of lead (galena, lead ore).

10.—*Provision of good drinking water.*

247. [The same as §238 of the old Decree.]

#### PART IV.—SPECIAL REGULATIONS FOR CERTAIN SPECIFIED FACTORIES OR WORKSHOPS. [§§248-269.]

[This Part is approximately the same as Part IV. of the old Decree.]

#### PART V.—CONCLUDING PROVISIONS. [§§270-272.]

[§§270-272 contain administrative provisions similar to those of the old Decree.]

## IV. Switzerland

### CANTON OF GENEVA.

*Loi revisant la loi sur le repos hebdomadaire du 1er juin 1904.* (Du 17 juin 1916.)

**Act to amend the Act of 1st June, 1904, relating to the weekly rest.** (Dated 17th June, 1916.)

[The German text of this Act is given in the G.B., Vol. XVI., p. 197.]



# I. CHRONOLOGICAL INDEX OF LAWS AND ORDERS IN VOL. XII. OF THE ENGLISH EDITION OF THE BULLETIN OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

(Note.—T., E., or Tl. after the numbers of pages indicates respectively that the full text, an extract, or the title only of the law, etc., referred to is given in the BULLETIN.)

## INTERNATIONAL.

Convention between Spain and Liberia respecting the recruiting of labourers in Liberia to work in the Colony of Fernando Po. 22nd May/12th June, 1914.  
p. 1, T.

## AMERICA : United States of.

1917. 1st/5th Feb. Immigration Act. p. 113, Tl.

## AUSTRIA.

1917. 4th Jan. Order to amend the Sickness Insurance Act. p. 51, T.

4th Jan. Order to amend the Industrial Code. p. 62, T.

21st Aug. Act to amend the Accident Insurance Act. p. 113, Tl.

## DENMARK.

Act respecting insurance against the consequences of accidents. 6th July, 1916. p. 7, T.

## ECUADOR.

1916. 4th September. Eight-Hour Law. p. 65, T

## GREAT BRITAIN & IRELAND.

1911-1915. Titles of Orders making minimum rates of wages for various trades under the Trade Boards Act. pp. 68-80.

1913. 15th August. Act to amend the National Insurance Act, 1911. p. 69, Tl.

15th August. Act to confirm certain provisional Orders under the Trade Boards Act. p. 69, T.

9th September. Regulations under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. p. 70, T.

23rd December. Regulations with respect to the constitution and proceedings of the Trade Board for the Sugar, Confectionery and Food Preserving Trade. p. 71, T.

26th December. Ditto for the Shirtmaking Trade. p. 73, Tl.

30th December. Order applying §116 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to works in which iron and steel founding is carried on. p. 73, T.

1914. Titles of Regulations with respect to the constitution and proceedings of trade boards for various industries. pp. 74, 76, 77.

4th April. Regulations under §79 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, to apply to the construction and repair of ships in shipbuilding yards. p. 74, T.

19th May. Regulations under the Coal Mines Act, 1911. p. 76, Tl.

1st July. Order extending §8 of the Workmen's Compensation Act to other diseases. p. 76, T.

24th November. Regulations under the Trade Boards Act as to the constitution of District Trade Committees. p. 77, T.

1915. 10th February. Order in Council prescribing alternative form of indenture of apprenticeship to the sea-fishing service. p. 79, Tl.

7th July. Order extending §8 of the Workmen's Compensation Act to other diseases. p. 79, T.

27th November. Order applying §73 of the Factory and Workshop Act to cases of toxic jaundice. p. 79, T.



1916. 20th January. Order making minimum rates of wages for certain branches of the tailoring trade in Great Britain obligatory. p. 80, T.  
 6th May. Order extending §8 of the Workmen's Compensation Act to other diseases. p. 88, T.  
 3rd August. Police, Factories, etc. (Miscellaneous Provisions), Act. p. 89, T.

#### HUNGARY.

1916. 28th December. Order respecting the protection of workers employed in match factories. p. 62, T.

#### JAPAN.

1916. 2nd August. Order in pursuance of the Factory Act. p. 27, T.  
 2nd August. Regulations respecting permits for work under §2, paragraph 2, of the Factory Act. p. 34, T.  
 3rd August. Regulations in pursuance of the Factory Act. p. 34, T.

#### MEXICO (United States of):

##### Coahuila de Zaragoza.

1916. 28th September. Decree to establish a Labour Department. p. 91, E.  
 27th October. Act regulating contracts of work. p. 92, E.

#### NETHERLANDS.

1916. 19th September. Decree respecting the Department of Unemployment Insurance and Employment Exchanges. p. 98, T.  
 13th October. Decree to supplement the Mines Regulations of 1906. p. 99, T.  
 2nd December. Decree issuing regulations for the granting of subsidies to unemployment funds. p. 99, T.  
 1916. 21st August. Decree to amend the Decree issuing general administrative regulations under §§6 and 7 of the Safety Act. p. 113, E.

#### SPAIN.

1912. 5th January. Royal Order providing that Brazil shall be put in the same position as other countries as regards emigration. p. 38, Tl.  
 26th February. Royal Order declaring that the Act respecting industrial courts shall remain in operation. p. 38, Tl.  
 29th February. Royal Decree approving the provisional regulations for the application of the Act fixing the maximum working day in mines. p. 38, Tl.  
 22nd July. Act to amend the Act relating to industrial courts. p. 44, Tl.  
 14th December. Royal Order issuing regulations for the election of arbitrators for the industrial courts. p. 44, Tl.  
 1913. 7th February. Royal Decree respecting the organisation of the Department of Commerce, etc. p. 45, Tl.  
 4th April. Royal Decree putting out of operation the temporary prohibition of emigration to Panama. p. 45, Tl.  
 7th May. Royal Order declaring that the work of waiters, etc., in hotels, etc., shall be included under the exception contemplated in §4 of the regulations relating to Sunday rest. p. 45, Tl.  
 23rd May. Royal Decree issuing rules to remove defects in the working of the Superior Council of Emigration. p. 45, Tl.  
 28th June. Royal Decree declaring the women working by the piece and having infants they are nursing shall benefit from the privileges conferred by §9 of the Act of 13th March, 1900, etc. p. 45, Tl.  
 23rd October. Royal Decree authorising the introduction in Parliament of a Bill to regulate work in the textile industry. p. 45, Tl.  
 1914. 22nd April. Royal Order instructing the Institute for Social Reform to draft a Bill respecting conditions of work in the textile industry. p. 46, Tl.  
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 29th December. Act to amend the Act respecting cheap dwellings. p. 47, Tl.  
 1915. 28th June. Royal Order to confer upon a Commission the duty of regulating work on board merchant ships. p. 47, Tl.  
 1916. 13th January. Royal Decree providing that no payment shall be exacted from the workers for the medical certificates which the employer is required to procure before or after their admission to work. p. 47, Tl.  
 23rd Jan. Royal Decree laying down the conditions which must be satisfied by suspended scaffolding used in decorating facades. p. 47, Tl.



- 20th February. Royal Order to facilitate the inspection of work. p. 47, T.  
 4th February. Decree suspending parts of the Act fixing the maximum working day in mines, etc. (as a war measure). p. 109, T.  
 6th April. Royal Order to prevent certain abuses to which emigrants are subject. p. 48, Tl.  
 29th April. Royal Order for the application of the Royal Decree relating to the safety rules for the use of scaffolding. p. 48, Tl.  
 9th August. Royal Order respecting the prevention of ankylostomiasis. p. 66, T.  
 10th August. Royal Order requiring undertakings which perform services under a concession from the State to recognise associations or trade unions legally formed by their employees or workmen. p. 67, T.  
 23rd December. Act authorising the Ministry of Finance to lease separately and as distinct concerns the manufacture and sale of wax matches and all kinds of phosphorus matches. p. 68, E.

### SWITZERLAND :

#### CONFEDERATION :

1917. 13th January. Resolution respecting the organisation of the Swiss Factory Inspectorate. p. 49, T.  
 2nd March. Resolution fixing minimum piece rates and minimum hourly rates in the embroidery industry. p. 109, T.

#### CANTONS :

##### Geneva.

1916. 17th June. Act to amend the Act relating to the weekly rest. p. 123, Tl.

##### Zurich.

1913. 21st August. Resolution respecting Sunday work in cinematograph theatres. p. 50, T.  
 1916. 10th December. Act to bring into operation the Federal Act respecting sickness and accident insurance. p. 104, T.



## II. SUBJECT INDEX OF LAWS AND ORDERS IN VOL. XII. OF THE ENGLISH EDITION OF THE BULLETIN OF THE INTER- NATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS :—Aus. = Austria ; Den. = Denmark ; Ec. = Ecuador ;  
Hun. = Hungary ; Jap. = Japan ; Lib. = Liberia ; Mex. = Mexico ; Neth. = Nether-  
lands ; Sp. = Spain ; Switz. = Switzerland ; U.K. = United Kingdom ; U.S.A. = United  
States of America ; Zur. = Zurich.

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*Prevention of* : (Jap.) 35 ; (Mex.) 93, 94 ;  
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Unhealthy Trades.*]

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3. To facilitate the study of Labour Legislation in all countries and to provide information on the subject.
4. To promote international agreements on questions relating to conditions of labour.
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